

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 844

Washington, D. C.

July 26, 1941

## STOCKS NEARLY CLEANED OUT

### Canned Foods Price Increases Necessitated by Cost Rises, States Commerce Report

Due to three strong demand factors—increased consumer purchasing power, increase in the armed forces of the United States, and the aid-to-Britain program—packers of seasonal canned foods enter the new pack year with stocks generally cleaned out, according to the monthly report of the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce. The report states that:

Present outlook for canned seasonal vegetables, and probably for canned fish, for the 1941-42 marketing year is for generally smaller supplies available for the domestic market than in the year just ended. This is based on the smaller carry-overs, the fact that none of the prospective individual pack increases are in excess of already foreseeable demand, and on the probable continuance of abnormal demand factors which appeared during the 1940-41 season.

In view of the higher price levels at which canned foods will move during the coming marketing season, supplies should be generally adequate to meet domestic consumption demand, but not adequate for building up, in addition, reserve stocks for an emergency.

From the beginning of the season through May, 1941, packers' shipments of 14 major canned foods, accounting for about one-half of total canned-food packs, totaled 189 million standard cases compared with 170 million in the preceding season. The three strong demand factors which contributed to the large canned foods movement out of packers' hands in 1940-41 may become even stronger during the next 12 months.

Discussing these demand factors, the report stated that increased consumer purchasing power had resulted in increased demands for all foods, accelerating in recent months, and for canned foods this demand was strengthened by the relatively low price position of canned foods in relation

to other foods competing for the purchaser's dollar. For example, in May, 1941, shipments of canned foods were about one-third more than in May, 1940, a gain about twice that made by total food shipments of all manufacturers.

Estimates made several months ago, based on the size of the armed forces then considered necessary for 1941-42, were that about one per cent of the total United States population (in the armed forces) would need about five per cent of total canned fruit packs and seven per cent of total seasonal canned vegetable packs in 1941-42, it was stated. Doubling these respective percentages would greatly affect canned food supplies left for the civilian population, the report continues, and even with no enlargement of the size

(Continued on page 6634)

## BID OPENINGS POSTPONED

### Navy Changes Opening Date to Aug. 14; Veterans to Aug. 11—Peaches, Pears, Pineapple Needed

The Navy Department and the Veterans Administration have announced the postponement of opening dates for bids they had invited on canned peaches, pears, and pineapple.

The Navy bids had been scheduled for opening on July 22, the postponement advances the opening date to August 14. The Navy is seeking bids on the following products: peaches, 6,811,000 pounds; pears, 4,018,000 pounds; and pineapple, 3,823,000 pounds. These are for delivery in specified amounts at the following supply depots: Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Norfolk, Va.; San Diego and San Francisco, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.; and Pensacola, Fla.

In deferring the opening date of their bid invitation for 10,100 dozen No. 10 cans of pears to August 11, from July 22, the Veterans Administration stated that the invitation also is amended "by deleting from the General Conditions for Subsistence Supplies the paragraph on Page 7 of the invitation relative to the Walsh-Healey Act, such Act not being applicable to this invitation under the Department of Labor ruling of June 9, 1941." Delivery of canned pears wanted by the Veterans Administration is to be made at the supply depots at Perryville, Md.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Chicago, Ill.

## Invitation to Bid on Canned Blackberries

An invitation for bids on 1,650 dozen No. 10 cans of blackberries has been issued by the Veterans Administration, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C. Bids will be opened August 14. Deliveries of specified quantities are to be made to the supply depots at Perryville, Md., Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Calif.

## New Army Pea Invitations Going Out

Since bids for canned peas for the Army were surprisingly small (less than 300,000 cases were offered as against more than a million cases needed) the Office of the Quartermaster General will readvertise for bids next week. These bids will be opened August 15.

Because of the unfamiliarity of canners with the gravity separation method of determining maturity, this method will not be employed in determining grades of peas offered in response to this new invitation to bid.

It is called to bidders' attention also that Fancy (Grade A) peas will be accepted in place of Extra Standard (Grade B) peas if bidders choose to offer them.

## STOCKS NEARLY CLEANED OUT

(Continued from preceding page)

of the armed forces a further increase could result in canned food requirements if there were a change in the above estimate, based on garrison ration.

Since the Lend-Lease program began three and a half months ago total purchase contracts awarded by the Surplus Marketing Administration have averaged nearly three million cases per month—accelerating in June—or about 10 per cent of estimated average monthly consumption of all canned foods in the United States.

On the price outlook, the Department of Commerce report contains the following remarks:

The preponderance of demand factors for a limited supply of seasonal canned foods in 1941-42 will exert a strong upward pressure on prices. Price quotations by packers have shown some effects of this pressure in the past three months. On July 1, spot quotations of major grades of 17 seasonal canned fruits and vegetables (simple average) were about ten per cent above July 1, 1940. Retail prices of canned fruits and vegetables in mid-May (latest data available) were only one per cent above prices a year earlier. Tentative futures quotations, usually hurriedly withdrawn by packers after they have made hedging bookings, have been generally equal to or above spot quotations.

Some increase in prices of canned foods is necessary because of increased costs of labor and materials, because canned-food prices have been comparatively low during the past three seasons; and in order to encourage larger production. The Government has recognized this need and is supporting higher prices on certain foods in its purchase program.

Canners in 1941 have every incentive to pack all of the canned foods that raw-material supplies, labor supply, and other conditions yet to be determined will permit. Since large quantities of canned foods are normally contracted for on a futures basis (which canners are more reluctant to do and buyers are more eager to do this year than usual), retail prices of canned foods during the first of the 1941-42 season should be slow to rise above the ten to fifteen per cent increase which has apparently already taken place at the wholesale level. However, any reduction in the supply outlook, or any substantial increase in the three demand factors pointed out, as well as speculative buying, would change the price picture.

## Requirement on Exports to Blocked Nationals

Regulations issued by the U. S. Bureau of Customs, July 22, require that after July 27 "there shall be submitted with each export declaration, a list or statement showing the name and address of each ultimate consignee of the merchandise, unless such names and addresses are set forth in the appropriate export declaration." The regulations have been prescribed to give effect to the proclamation of the President that prohibits the exportation of products to certain blocked nationals.

The regulations further provide that if the ultimate consignee has an interest in the merchandise and is named in the list of blocked nationals, the exportation shall not be permitted except upon presentation of a license issued through the Federal Reserve banks or upon instructions from the Treasury Department authorizing the transaction.

## Stocks and Shipments of Canned Tomato Juice

Stocks of canned tomato juice in canners' hands on July 1, 1941, were a little more than 600,000 cases smaller than on July 1, 1940, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Stocks totaled 1,174,945 on July 1, this year, compared with 1,790,803 on the same date last year.

Shipments of 746,340 cases during June, 1941, were a little smaller than the total of 798,820 cases shipped during June of last year. Shipments of 12,426,512 cases during the season, from August 1 to July 1, 1941, were a little more than three-quarters of a million larger than the total of 11,683,761 cases shipped during the same period last year.

The following table shows by can sizes the stocks of canned tomato juice in canners' hands on July 1, 1941:

Can name	Cans per case	July 1 stocks Cases
8 Z Tall (including 8 Z Short) .....	48	64,436
No. 1 Picnic .....	48	31,344
No. 211 Cylinder .....	48	25,601
No. 300 (including all 300 cans from 407 to 412) .....	48	115,183
No. 1 Tall .....	48	114,449
No. 308 Cylinder .....	24	101,484
No. 2 .....	24	116,409
No. 2 Cylinder (including all 307 cans from 505 to 513) ..	24	95,191
No. 3 Cylinder (including all 404 cans from 615 to 708) ..	12	231,151
No. 10 .....	6	135,783
Miscellaneous Tin .....	..	38,360
Glass .....	..	85,554
Total .....		1,174,945

## Canned White Potatoes, Pork and Beans Purchased

Purchases of 151,200 cases of canned white potatoes and 135,000 cases of pork and beans highlighted the announcements of items of interest to canners that were bought through agencies of the Department of Agriculture during the past week.

Previously, the Department had announced relatively small purchases of these two canned products. The following table lists purchases of items in which canners are interested:

Commodities	TOTAL PURCHASES—SELECTED COMMODITIES	
	Purchases	
	July 18-July 25	March 15-July 25
Pork and beans (cases) .....	135,000	158,300
Potatoes, white, canned (cases) .....	151,200	189,200
Carrots (bushels) .....	7,697	19,697
Plums (lug boxes) .....	26,446	30,734
Oranges (boxes) .....	5,082	491,106
Beets (bushels) .....	308	29,271
Snap beans (bushels) .....	17	17
Evaporated milk (cases) .....	252,450	3,417,950
Pork, canned (pounds) .....	4,971,640	65,811,824

## Age Requirements Under Walsh-Healey

The Office of Production Management on July 22 sent out a correction to the text of a letter they had issued previously to all canners of fruits and vegetables, explaining invitations to bid on Army and Navy purchases of canned foods:

The correction is as follows:

"Boys not under 16 may be employed by concerns having Government contracts. Girls, however, must be 18 or over. In this respect our letter of July 10 was in error in stating that both boys and girls must be 18 or over."

### Report on Control of Plant Pests

Summarizing a year's work in efforts to eradicate and control plant pests, the annual report of the chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, recently issued, includes activities relating to work with some of the canning crops.

An outstanding feature of 1939, it is reported, was a further increase in the importance of the milky disease of Japanese beetle grubs. The disease appeared in a number of additional localities in the southern part of the infested area, and a program to accelerate the natural spread of this disease is being developed in cooperation with various States. Traps painted yellow, it is indicated, have captured more beetles than those painted red, blue, white, or aluminum.

According to the report, it was discovered that the corn flea beetle, the principal vector of Stewart's disease of corn, may become a carrier of this disease through early spring feeding on wild grasses in which the disease has apparently survived the winter without showing external symptoms. The beetles thus become infective to young corn on which they subsequently feed, even though they have not carried the bacteria causing the disease inside their bodies through the winter.

In five years of study of sweet corn varieties resistant to European corn borer attack near Toledo, Ohio, entries comprising Bantam, Country Gentleman, and Evergreen lines were tested. The Bantam selections made the most favorable showing in this test, but further breeding experiments are necessary before tentative conclusions can be drawn.

Mass liberation of the most effective oriental fruit moth parasite continues, and studies and experiments are under way, it is said to develop more economical means for the mass rearing of this parasite, as a means of controlling the insect in peach orchards.

During July, 1939, the pear psylla, an extremely destructive insect which has been present in the northeastern part of the United States for more than 100 years, was found for the first time in the Pacific Northwest in a limited area in Washington and Idaho. Cooperative surveys participated in by various State agencies failed to reveal its presence in the main pear-producing areas of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Because of the comparatively small number of trees concerned, and the presence of mountain or desert barriers between the infested district and the important pear-producing areas, the chances appear favorable, it is reported, for preventing the spread of the insect and for its ultimate eradication from the Northwest.

### 1941 Canners Directory Published

The 1941 edition of the *Canners Directory*, compiled by the National Canners Association, has been published, and copies were distributed this week to members and to firms who used advertising space. Non-members may purchase copies at \$2 each.

The *Directory* consists of 160 pages and cover and lists canners, their addresses, plant locations, and the commodities they pack. It includes the names of officers, directors and committee members of the Association and officers of State, regional and commodity canners associations. Officers and members of the Canning Machinery and Supplies and National Food Brokers Associations also are listed.

### Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

#### Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service by Common Carriers

Supplies of snap and lima beans, tomatoes, and green peas on the fresh market for the week ending July 19, 1941, were smaller than for the corresponding week in 1940, but supplies of spinach were larger, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were larger for the week ending July 19 this year than for the same period last year.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the A. M. S., gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	July 19, 1940	July 19, 1941	July 12, 1941	July 19, 1940	July 19, 1941
Beans, snap and lima.....	10	2	20	4,044	3,743
Tomatoes.....	651	401	473	15,910	12,761
Green peas.....	231	112	67	3,887	3,206
Spinach.....	4	20	12	5,572	5,114
Others.....	322	430	424	32,915	31,867
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	2,409	2,814	4,083	131,167	144,841
Imports.....	0	0	1	0	2
Others, domestic.....	3,265	2,460	1,098	11,434	10,398

### Miles Files Answer to F. T. C. Complaint

Miles Brokerage Co., Inc., Clearfield, Pa.; Miles & Co., Inc., DuBois, Pa.; Miles-Bradford Co., Bradford, Pa.; and Miles-Kane Co., Kane, Pa., have filed answers to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission alleging violation of the brokerage provision of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The complaint alleged mutual ownership of capital stock of the brokerage firm and the three buyer respondent grocery firms, and that in buying and selling transactions the brokerage company accepts brokerage fees and commissions which are transmitted to the stockholders in the form of cash dividends.

The answer admits that stockholders of Miles Brokerage Co. share in profits realized from the brokerage business through cash dividends and that Wade H. Miles, president of the three buyer corporations, is vice president of Miles Brokerage, receiving compensation as its managing officer, but declares that he neither owns nor controls any stock in the buyer corporations and is responsible for his acts only to the board of directors of Miles Brokerage Co. It states also that the brokerage firm serves its clientele as a true broker, either as representative of the seller to find market outlets, or representative of the buyer to find sources of supply. In no instance, the answer avers, has the brokerage company, when serving as representative of the seller, accepted compensation which is remitted to the buyer, or when serving as representative of the buyer accepted compensation from the buyer which is remitted to the seller.

### Control of Canning Crops Diseases in Maryland

Brief descriptions of some of the common diseases attacking sweet corn, tomatoes, peas, and beans grown in Maryland, together with certain practices which may be employed in controlling them, are contained in a recent mimeographed publication prepared by the Plant Pathology Department of the University of Maryland Extension Service.



### House Committee Reports New Tax Bill

The House Committee on Ways and Means reported the new \$3,500,000,000 tax bill July 25. Consideration of the measure is scheduled to begin in the House Monday when a proposed rule limiting amendments to the bill to ones approved by the Ways and Means Committee will be brought before the House for agreement.

An analysis of the measure in its effect on the canning industry will be carried in the next issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

### PEA CROP CONDITION REPORT

#### Information for Week Ending July 24 Compiled by Division of Statistics

The pack of peas will be completed by the end of this week in most of the districts. There are some late plantings to be packed in northern Wisconsin and Washington and a few of the other northern districts. In Maine the pack is practically finished with fair yields of good quality peas in spite of dry weather and high temperatures.

In New York the pack is completed with yields about 75 per cent of last year. Most of the pack has been completed in southern and eastern Wisconsin with yields varying from over a hundred cases for many of the Alaska and Early Sweet fields. Late Sweets, however, were very disappointing because of hot dry weather toward the end of the pack season.

Packing in Minnesota will be completed this week-end with yields falling off toward the end of the pack. Some acreage damaged by disease and excess rainfall.

The excellent conditions reported for the Northwest throughout the season changed drastically during the past week because of very high temperatures. Late Sweets in Washington-Oregon II are showing very disappointing yields—in some cases not more than 1/3 of that anticipated. Some late plantings, however, are certain to be in good condition in Washington-Oregon I and Puget Sound District.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates a production of 339,210 tons of green peas for 1941—about ten per cent larger than the 307,120 tons produced last year. These production figures include about 30,000 tons for freezing. The following table shows the government's report of production in tons of green peas for 1940 and their estimate for 1941. In the third column of the table the 1941 production is shown as a percentage of 1940. For reference purposes, the 1940 pack, as reported by the National Canners Association, also is shown on this table.

	Production Green Peas 1941 as a percentage of 1940			Pack 1940 Cases
	1940 Tons	1941 Tons	Per cent	
New York and Maine.....	36,500	32,530	89.1	2,453,880
Middle Atlantic.....	30,750	23,730	77.1	2,059,592
Mid-West.....	85,870	77,400	90.1	6,862,215
Wisconsin.....	91,330	100,960	110.5	8,221,783
West.....	62,630	104,590	166.9	5,262,820
Total.....	307,120	339,210	110.4	25,460,290

The acreage of peas planted for canning in each of the crop reporting districts, along with estimated yields, is shown in the accompanying table prepared by the Associa-

tion's Division of Statistics. Some acreage is located in States not included in the crop reporting districts.

The yields shown in this table are those estimated by field men and production men reporting on crop conditions. For a large percentage of the districts, the pack is either completed or nearly finished and thus actual yields are reported in many instances:

Reporting districts	Planted acreage			Estimated yields 1941		
	Alaska	Early Sweets	Late Sweets	Alaska	Early Sweets	Late Sweets
	Acres			Cases per acre		
Maine.....		1,413	517		75	70- 90
New York I.....	427	3,908	3,335		50- 70	65- 70
New York II.....	481	3,103	5,538	55- 60	65	60- 70
New York III.....	2,184	3,780	5,195	40- 50	50- 55	50- 55
New York IV.....	450	2,161	3,300	65	55	70
Middle Atlantic I.....	4,654	337	49	30- 60		
Middle Atlantic II.....	10,516	230		15- 35		
Middle Atlantic III.....	9,404	3,057	2,909	50- 60	90-100	100
Ohio.....	4,795	909	1,081	28- 35	18	
Indiana.....	9,327	462	439	50	48	48- 60
Illinois.....	7,300	2,418	7,583	65- 75		70
Michigan.....	3,858	2,653	3,815			
Wisconsin I.....	6,424	963	2,270	95	100	55- 70
Wisconsin II.....	32,332	6,015	20,737	80-100		60- 70
Wisconsin III.....	12,498	2,417	5,854	50	40- 50	40- 45
Wisconsin IV.....	6,160	2,250	2,580	80- 90	75- 85	50- 75
Wisconsin V.....	15,676	3,982	6,252	90	80- 90	80-100
Minnesota.....	8,603	1,725	15,704	70		70- 95
Iowa and Nebraska.....	2,149	476	878	50	40- 45	50- 75
Colorado.....	830	1,267	2,225	80- 85	70	100
Utah.....	130	3,155	11,506			
Wyoming and Montana.....		550	2,740			120
Washington-Oregon I.....	510	3,070	37,004		140	125
Washington-Oregon II.....		500	1,430			60- 75
Puget Sound.....		3,186	4,842		125	100-125

The following table shows temperature and rainfall data for the weeks ending July 24, 1940 and 1941:

Reporting District	Temperature departure from normal		Rainfall	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Degrees	Degrees	Inches	Inches
Maine.....	-2	-4	0.5	0.35
New York I.....	-1	-1	1.1	1.66
New York II.....	+2	-3	0.3	0.59
New York III.....	+3	-2	0.3	1.12
New York IV.....	+4	-1	0.1	1.45
Ohio.....	+4	-4	T	0.29
Indiana.....	+3	-3	T	0.30
Illinois.....	+2	-1	T	0.21
Michigan.....	+5	-5	0.0	0.78
Wisconsin I.....	+5	-4	T	0.36
Wisconsin II.....	+6	-3	0.1	0.83
Wisconsin III.....	+7	-3	0.2	1.30
Wisconsin IV.....	+8	-3	0.6	0.92
Wisconsin V.....	+8	-3	T	1.40
Minnesota.....	+13	-2	0.1	1.08
Iowa.....	+8	-1	T	0.40
Nebraska.....	+10	0	T	0.99
Colorado.....	+4	+1	0.3	0.56
Utah.....	+2	+1	T	0.27
Wyoming.....	+5	+9	0.3	0.15
Montana.....	+5	+10	0.2	T
Washington-Oregon I.....	0	+12	T	T
Washington-Oregon II.....	+3	+14	0.5	T
Puget Sound.....	+2	+16	0.1	0.36

### Preference Rating for Farm Machinery

A civilian allocation program providing that materials needed in the manufacture of farm equipment and machinery be accorded the "highest civilian preference rating" was issued on July 23 by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. The program will be administered by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management and will be in effect during the months of August, September, and October.

## CANNING CROP PROGRESS REPORTS

## Agricultural Marketing Service Issues Information on Conditions and Progress

The Agricultural Marketing Service has compiled reports from processors and growers of truck crops for commercial processing relative to condition and progress on July 15. This information was released by the Service on July 24 and follows, in part:

## Corn and Tomatoes for Processing

Interests of vegetable processors shifted during the first two weeks of July to sweet corn and tomatoes as green pea harvesting operations were nearing an end. This conclusion was reached after scanning reports received from practically all important vegetable processing areas relative to the July 15 condition of the crops and noting comments submitted by many canners about weather conditions and the progress of their crops.

The prevailing temperatures in the important areas east of the Rocky Mountains were generally favorable for sweet corn and tomatoes. The moisture situation also was satisfactory except in a few widely scattered areas east of the Mississippi River where it was indicated some timely rains would help sweet corn. However, the July 15 condition for both of these crops was better than average.

The following table presents the condition of sweet corn and tomatoes for processing on July 15, 1941, with comparisons:

State	Sweet Corn		Tomatoes	
	July 15, 1940	July 15, 1941	July 15, 1940	July 15, 1941
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Maine.....	75	87	..	..
New Hampshire.....	75	95	..	..
Vermont.....	70	82	..	..
New York.....	70	88	79	93
New Jersey.....	..	..	92	87
Pennsylvania.....	83	88	91	91
North Atlantic.....	74.5	87.7	87.9	89.8
Ohio.....	80	88	86	89
Indiana.....	87	86	88	91
Illinois.....	85	97	86	86
Michigan.....	72	93	93	87
Wisconsin.....	77	86	..	..
Minnesota.....	91	96	..	..
Iowa.....	91	92	97	93
Nebraska.....	97	85	..	..
Missouri.....	..	..	82	84
North Central.....	85.9	91.4	87.3	89.5
Delaware.....	80	85	93	85
Maryland.....	83	88	87	79
Virginia.....	..	..	86	80
South Atlantic.....	82.9	87.9	87.4	79.9
Kentucky.....	..	..	87	84
Tennessee.....	80	80	90	83
Arkansas.....	..	..	84	82
South Central.....	..	..	85.9	82.6
Colorado.....	..	..	84	91
Utah.....	..	..	71	91
Washington.....	90	97	..	..
Oregon.....	100	99	..	..
California.....	..	..	90	86
Far Western.....	93.5	97.6	87.9	86.6
Other States *.....	83	89	77	69
U. S. Average.....	84.1	90.6	86.9	85.0

\* For Sweet Corn "Other States" include: Ark., Colo., Idaho, Kans., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. Dak., Texas, Utah, Va., and Wyo.

For Tomatoes "Other States" include: Conn., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Car., Okla., Oreg., S. Car., Texas, Wash., W. Va., and Wisc.

## Snap Beans for Processing

The production of snap beans in prospect on July 15 for processing showed little change from the production indicated on July 1 (See INFORMATION LETTER of July 11). A total of 130,700 tons is in prospect for canning and freezing in 1941, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This July 15 indicated production compares with 114,020 tons estimated for 1940 and an average production for the preceding 10-year (1930-39) period of 81,700 tons.

On July 15, a yield of 1.77 tons of snap beans for processing was indicated. This compares with 1.84 tons obtained in 1940 and an average for the preceding 10-year (1930-39) period of 1.52 tons per acre.

Growing conditions for practically all of the other crops for harvesting in mid-summer and the fall months have been favorable. Lima beans, canning beets, kraut cabbage, and pickling cucumbers on July 15 were in better than average condition and were reported to be making seasonal advancement. Georgia pimientos, on the other hand, showed the effects of an adverse season and were irregular in development.

## Green Lima Beans and Beets for Processing

The following table presents the condition of green lima beans and beets for processing, on July 15, with comparisons:

State	Green Lima Beans		Beets	
	July 15, 1940	July 15, 1941	July 15, 1940	July 15, 1941
	%	%	%	%
New York.....	..	..	78	88
New Jersey.....	85	99	75	94
Indiana.....	..	..	95	84
Michigan.....	73	79	81	86
Wisconsin.....	81	93	75	90
Delaware.....	79	83	..	..
Maryland.....	83	88	..	..
Virginia.....	90	88	..	..
Oregon.....	..	..	85	87
Other States*.....	84	82	76	78
U. S. Average.....	83.5	87.0	77.7	86.1

\* For Lima Beans "Other States" include: Ark., Calif., Colo., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Minn., N. Y., N. Car., Ohio, Oreg., Penna., Tenn., Utah, and Wash.

For Beets "Other States" include: Calif., Colo., Ga., Ill., Iowa, Kans., La., Me., Md., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. Car., Ohio, Okla., Penna., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and Wash.

## Pimientos for Processing

State	July 15, 1936	July 15, 1937	July 15, 1938	July 15, 1939	July 15, 1940	July 15, 1941
	%	%	%	%	%	%
California.....	95	95	91	85	85	75
Georgia.....	55	78	85	74	69	54

## Control of Corn Earworm in New Jersey

The most promising means of protecting ears of corn from earworm injury thus far developed is the application to the silks of mineral oil containing a suitable insecticide. This treatment is described in Circular 413, recently issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, entitled "The Corn Earworm and Its Control on Sweet Corn". Information is given on the quantity of material needed per ear, when the treatment should be applied, and costs.

Although the cost of this method may limit its application, there is wide interest among canners in any promising control measures for this pest. According to the New Jersey

data, records on the time required to treat a given number of ears show that, on a conservative basis, ears can be oiled at the rate of 1,500 an hour, or 12,000 per 8-hour day per man. Taking an average of 9,000 ears per acre, and the application of  $\frac{3}{4}$  cubic centimeter of the oil mixture per ear, an acre of corn can be treated by one man in six hours, using approximately two gallons of material. With oil containing 0.2 per cent pyrethrins costing \$1.45 a gallon and labor at 35 cents an hour, the cost per acre would be \$2.90 for oil containing pyrethrins and \$2.10 for labor, or a total of \$5 an acre. With oil containing two per cent dichloroethyl ether costing 80 cents per gallon, the total cost per acre, on the same basis, would be \$3.70.

These records are based on hybrid sweet corn, such as Golden Cross Bantam, where virtually all of the ears silk and mature at the same time, requiring one trip through the field for applying the treatment.

Copies of this circular are available to members upon request directed to the Raw Products Bureau.

### Statistics on May Sugar Receipts

In the table below are shown imports into the United States during May of raw and refined sugar, both dutiable and free, according to Department of Commerce figures:

Origin	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds
Cuba.....	446,842,779		103,713,150	30,400
Canada.....			572,306	
Haiti.....	13,513,870			58,800
Mexico.....	26,522			
Netherlands Indies.....		7,000	100	
Philippine Islands.....		262,151,893	8,936,700	
Hong Kong.....	1,000			
China.....	6,180			
Total.....	460,390,951	262,158,893	113,222,256	89,200

The following table, also based on Department of Commerce figures, shows imports of sugar by port of entry. These figures include imports for direct consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses within the United States:

Port of Entry	Raw		Refined	
	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds	Dutiable Pounds	Free Pounds
Massachusetts.....	34,315,519	7,830,869		
Michigan.....			572,200	
Maine and New Hampshire.....			45	
Vermont.....			61	
New York.....	125,684,543	63,590,188	41,635,700	58,800
Philadelphia.....	67,563,769	41,752,698	6,700,000	
Maryland.....	12,798,462	31,301,812	11,400,000	22,600
Virginia.....	4,440,137		5,310,000	
North Carolina.....			5,068,000	
South Carolina.....			7,130,000	
Georgia.....	8,470,515			
Florida.....	1,297,997		16,110,825	
Mobile.....			500,000	5,300
New Orleans.....	201,985,095	81,700,764	5,741,500	
Ohio.....			2,900,000	
Chicago.....			1,217,125	
Galveston.....	3,777,192	35,915,502		2,500
El Paso.....	1,442			
Los Angeles.....		7,000	6,250,100	
San Francisco.....	27,560			
Oregon.....			685,000	
Washington.....	2,100		2,001,700	
Hawaii.....	1,600			
Total.....	460,390,951	262,158,893	113,222,256	89,200

### Laboratory Studies for the Labeling Committee

The Laboratory is giving special attention to the development of objective tests for maturity of canned corn. Field studies will start this week in Virginia and Ohio. It is planned to carry on intensive studies on canned corn in Illinois, Minnesota, Maryland, New York and Maine, also.

Samples representing different commercial varieties of corn will be taken direct from the field and experimental packs for Laboratory examination will have a complete history of the raw product and method of manufacture.

This work is under the immediate direction of the Laboratory subcommittee of the Labeling Committee. The results of the investigation will be reviewed by the Corn Labeling Committee and recommendations presented to the General Labeling Committee of the Association.

### Navy Approves Fruit Juice Bill

The Navy Department, in a report to the House Naval Affairs Committee this week, recommended the enactment of the Peterson bill (H. R. 4757) to provide that the Navy ration shall include canned fruit or tomato juices, powdered fruit juices, or concentrated fruit juices.

In recommending enactment of the measure the Navy Department stated that the bill would "provide for a greater variety in the Navy ration, particularly during long periods at sea, without any resulting increase in the cost of the ration".

### Circulars on Cucumber and Mexican Bean Beetles

Excellent colored illustrations are a feature of two popular circulars recently revised and reprinted by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. These circulars are entitled "The Striped Cucumber Beetle" and "The Mexican Bean Beetle", and the illustrations referred to aid in the identification of the insects and show the injury they cause to the crops they attack. The Raw Products Bureau has obtained extra copies of these circulars which are available to members upon request directed to the Bureau.

### CONTENTS

	PAGE
Stocks nearly cleaned out.....	6633
New Army pea invitations going out.....	6633
Bid openings postponed.....	6633
Invitation to bid on canned blackberries.....	6633
Requirement on exports to blocked nationals.....	6634
Stocks and shipments of canned tomato juice.....	6634
Canned white potatoes, pork and beans purchased.....	6634
Age requirements under Walsh-Healey.....	6634
Report on control of plant pests.....	6635
1941 Cannery Directory published.....	6635
Fruit and vegetable market competition.....	6635
Miles files answer to F. T. C. complaint.....	6635
Control of canning crops diseases in Maryland.....	6635
House committee reports new tax bill.....	6636
Pea crop condition report.....	6636
Preference rating for farm machinery.....	6636
Canning crop progress reports.....	6637
Control of corn earworm in New Jersey.....	6637
Statistics on May sugar receipts.....	6638
Laboratory Studies for the Labeling Committee.....	6638
Navy approves fruit juice bill.....	6638
Circulars on cucumber and Mexican bean beetles.....	6638